## FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

The 11th Missouri at Nashville.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have often been requested by the comrades of my old regiment to furnish for publication the following report of the part taken by the 11th Missouri infantry in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. As will be seen, it was written four days after the battle and contains all the principal facts and inci- To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: dents of those two days of terrible fighting as far as they were known or came under the observation of the writer. Doubtless, hundreds W. H. FINCH, those terrible days.

Adj't, 11th Mo. LOUISBURG, KAN. HEADQUARTERS, HTH MO. VET. INF., IN THE FIELD, Dec. 21, 1864.

Licut. TROS. P. GREEK, A. A. A. G., 2d Brig., 1st Div., 16th A. C. Siz: I have the honor to make the following report of the part taken by the 11th Missouri infantry in the late battles near Nashville, Tenn.: On the morning of December 15 the regiment, with the brigade to which it belonged, left camp about 8 o'clock a. m. and made a reconnaissance to the right and front of their camp, but had not advanced but a short distance until our skirmishers were engaged in a lively skirmish with rebel skir-mishers posted on or near the Charlotte pike. From here the regiment passed to the left and took position about three-fourths of a mile in front of their former camp. Ferming in line of battle, we advanced in support of Captain Reed's 2d Iowa battery until we received orders to charge the first rebel fort. This charge was made in fine style and good order, under a heavy fire from the rebel artillery and a line of infantry posted behind breast-works. Company E of the 11th Missouri, commanded by Captain Notestine, being in line of skirmishers, were the first to enter the rebel fort. The regiment advanced after the first fort was taken without a halt until the second of a series of rebel forts was entered. Here, as well as in the first fort, a large number of prisoners, with the artillery &c., were captured. Captain Erwin, com-manding company D of this regiment, with one company of the 8th Wisconsin, were in line of skirmishers, and when our line charged the first rebel fort were thrown farther to the left, and, as the enemy retreated down the Hardin pike, Captain Erwin succeeded in intercepting a large body,

enemy, including one general officer and a large number of field and staff officers. After the second rebel fort was taken the lines were reformed, crossing the Hardin pike. Moving forward, we soon encountered the enemy in heavy force, posted on the brow of a hill, under General Cheatham, who had been sent from their right to the support of their now broken center. No sooner was their position discovered than a charge was ordered, which resulted in some hard fighting, but the enemy were shortly routed and driven in the wildest confusion for a distance of about one mile. With this charge ended the bloody work of the 15th. Many paisoners fell into our hands and a large number of dead and wounded left on the

and with less than fifty men captured 475 of the

As night came on our lines were reformed on the brow of a hill, and during the night temporary earthworks were thrown up. The enemy in our front were likewise busy, as we could distinctly hear the sound of working parties as if engaged in

the 11th Missouri belongs under command of Colonel Hubbard, received orders to advance, which they did, in single line. Crossing an open field, we discovered the enemy in position behind brisk fire from the rebel sharpshooters and skirmishers the regiment came within range of the enemy's fire from their fortifications, and was ordered After remaining in this position a short time, we were ordered to move to the right and form in rear of the 5th Minnesota. In making this change we lost several men killed and wounded, being exposed to a galling fire from the entire rebel front. It was here that our gallant Colonel Eli Bowyer received a severe wound, and was compelled to eave the field. We remained in this position until about 3 o'clock p. m., when we received orders to charge the rebel works. No sooner was the order double-quick with fixed bayonets under the most galling fire of musketry, canister and shell that it is possible to conceive. It almost seemed that nothing could face that leaden storm and live, yet on dashed that veteran band across an open field their lines by their now infuriated and desperate foe. The line of earthworks is now reached, and now we have an opportunity of returning the fire of our now discomfitted and retreating enemy, Those of the rebels who were not killed or wounded either surrendered in the intrenchr or fled in confusion to the woods in the rear for safety. The charge now became doubly exciting. Panic-stricken rebels might be seen flying in every direction, some of them attempting to keep up a semblance of opposition by a scattering on our advancing column. In this way the flight and chase was kept up for about a mile and a half, when night set in, and we were obliged to halt and form our lines for the night. The results of this charge are truly gratifying, while our losses were necessarily very heavy, owing to the long distance passed over in the open field under the heaviest

musketry fire I have ever witnessed. In the charge our colors were three times shot down, and the flag-staff shot into as many pieces. One color-bearer was killed and two others wounded. The total loss in the regiment in the two days' fighting is four men killed and ten officers and seventy-three men wounded. The regiment captured two robel flags, two pieces of artilmendable coolness and bravery. No especial mention can be made of individual acts of bravery, as every officer and man beliaved in the most waiseworthy manner.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. Finch, Adj'i, 11th Mo.

From One of the Plymouth Pilgrims.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In a recent issue of your valuable paper, a comrade of the 103d Pennsylvania volunteers gives a description of the battle at Plymouth, N. C., April, 1864, and the capture of the Post. I was very much pleased to see and read the article, as I have never before seen anything written about that, to me, memorable eventmemorable, not only because I was one of the number captured, who went into Andersonville, May 3, 1864, and were dubbed "Plymouth Pilgrims," but because of other surround ing circumstances. My father, with about sixty new recruits, had but just reached the garrison, arriving on the Friday evening preceding the Sunday on which the attack began, and coming almost direct from home, so that they were captured in their first engagement, and held prisoners for nearly eleven months. (Those who survived, came out broken down in health.) The comrade's article was good, and a true description, in the main, of the engazement. There are, however, some mistakes in his version, which I wish to correct. He says, "The 85th New York regiment was stationed in a fort about half a mile out," when the facts are, only company K, of the 85th was at the fort. The remainder of the regiment (excepting company A, which was on detached duty at Rospoke Island) was quartered in town, and the 85th New York was the regiment that surrendered by piecemeal, not being captured until afternoon of the 17th of April, which, if my memory serves me right, was Wednesday, General Wessels surrendering the fort and post about two hours after. Oh, but that was an unequal contest! Leaving the ram Albemarle out of the question, one small brigade, the regiments of which were but half filled, were mitted against Hoke's whole corps of about 20,000 men; but they learned to their sorrow, before they got us, what stuff the boys were made of. But how they looked when they tottered into our lines again at Wilmington, almost a year afterwards-only a few, very few, tally. Out of 400 men belonging to the 85th New York, captured at that time, only seventyfive came out alive, and many of these have crossed the river since.

EX-PRISONER, Company I, Soth New York. AUBORA, NER.

Does Any Ex-Prisoner Remember Him! To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Can any comrade who was an inmate of Andersonville or Florence prison tell me whether there was a soldier there by the name of Wm. M. Hayes. He was captured, June or July, 1863, while recruiting for the 8th Tennessee volunteer infantry, and taken first to Belle Island, further than which I have been unable to trace him. He was my brother.

A. R. HAYES, Corporal, company C, 8th Tenn. V. I. OAK VALLEY, ELE CO., KAN.

A Drummer Boy at Eight.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Kansas does not propose to be beaten on anything, and comes forward with the statement that John J. Falkenstine was born in Preston

regiment, P. H. B. Maryland infantry, and served with that company until his discharge, March 16, 1865. Comrade Falkenstine was, therefore, only eight years and ten months old at the time of his entrance into the service; he was only four feet and one inch in height, and served three years and ten months continuously. Comrade Falkenstine is a member of Robert Anderson Post, No. 45, of this place. If any comrade can beat the above record, we

would like to hear from him. J. D. HAGADORN, Surgeon, Robert Anderson Post, SMITH CENTRE, KAN.

GETTYSBURG.

General Hofmann Replies to the 2d Wisconsin's Claim.

Your correspondent, F. C. Phillips, company A, 2d Wisconsin infantry, in your issue of May | Vet. Vols. 29, speaking for that regiment, and quoting of our old comrades will be glad to read the | Colonel Daily, Colonel Otis, General Callis, and report and be reminded again of the scenes of the Hon. G. M. Woodward, proves nothing but the simple matter that Cutler's brigade was not seen by these officers on the morning of July 1, 1863. These officers, if correctly reported, are willing to swear, and to risk their reputation for sanity upon the point, that General Cutler was in error when he wrote to General Curtin and stated that "It was my fortune to have been in the advance on the morning of July 1st." Thus indorsed, your correspondent claims that the 56th Pennsylvania rest their claim to the opening fire solely upon this letter. Sir, that is correct, they did do so, and they never would have offered any other evidence than that letter, for they never dreamt that within less than a decade after the general had been laid to rest, there would rise up such a body of honorable men in the State of Wisconsin and attempt to rob the 56th Pennsylvania of the honors that it had received at his hands. The 56th is challenged to produce other evidence! Well, sir, they will furnish it! For where there is truth there is usually also some corroborating evidence to be had.

The trouble with those representing the 2d Wisconsin in your columns in this matter is simply this: they have been laboring under the delusion that Meredith's brigade led the column that morning, and with no other ground (shown) for this erroneous supposition than the fact that they did not see Cutler's brigade nor know where it was when they looked up the road towards Gettysburg. They have repeated the statement that they could see the road in front of them for over a mile, and for that distance there were no troops on the road. This is no doubt true, but what does it prove? This simple fact only: that there was that much distance between the two brigades, or rather between the rear of Hall's battery and the head of Meredith's brigade. It will be shown presfully competent to take care of it.

CUTLER'S BRIGADE PASS MEREDITH'S.

Meredith's brigade crossed the creek and he himself. During the week of Jackson's our battery having been silenced and our left bivouscked on the north bank (not two miles be- stay in the valley he had succeeded in picking | flank completely turned, we were ordered to youd, as alleged-two hundred yards, perhaps). up about 2,000 prisoners, including those he fall back, and as we did so the enemy pressed On the morning of the 16th, no demonstration moved out first. General Cutler was one of those being made by the enemy, the brigade to which officers who always had his troops ready, and in the morning moved out at the designated time, breakfast or no breakfast. His brigade crossed Marsh Creek by the bridge on the Emformidable earthworks with infantry and artillery. mittsburg-Gettysburg road (pike), and, mark After advancing about one hundred rods under a sir! passed Meredith's brigade still in their bivouac! There is where Cutler's brigade passed Meredith's and marched on over the pike, until to halt and remain in line awaiting further orders. | within about a mile from Gettysburg, then | Before we reached Port Republic we discovered crossed Seminary Ridge at the seminary, moved into the low ground in front of it, and there the | General Shields' command was there! How column changed direction to the right. The | we wished he would strike his blow. Fremont three regiments-76th New York, 56th Penn- | was behind the enemy, pushing him along at a sylvania and 147th New York-were then rapid gait, and Shields was in our front. Stonemoved northward, but the two rear regiments | wall was overtaken by Fremont in force at | band who didn't know him, called out, "Who moved westward until in front of McPherson's | and the battle of Cross Keys was fought a few | am going to win this fight," was the reply. given than the regiment sprang forward at a barn. When the rear of the 147th New York had days later. Jackson hurried across the bridge The general soon saw a bugler sitting on his crossed the railroad bed, General Cutler im- the same night, burning the bridge after him, mediately formed his line of battle and moved and left Fremont in undisputed possession of man, play something to cheer these boys up. westward, but had gone but a few yards when | the valley. the line became heavily engaged, not with an regardless of the death-dealing missiles hurled into enemy in his immediate front, but at that time by Shields' command, who were there first, seen only to the right and front; the fire was to | Jackson could not have escaped from the valley the right oblique. It is an error to suppose at that time. The heavy rains of the previous and the bugler "tooted." that the ground occupied by Cutler's line at | few days had swollen the Shenandoah and it that time is at a greater distance from the semi- was over its banks. Some few men of Fremont's nary than the point where Meredith's brigade command were captured at Cross Keys, from afterwards became engaged; therefore, had whom we learned the results. We all claimed Meredith's brigade been immediately in rear of | the battle of Cross Keys as our victory. The Hall's battery on the road, they could not have losses of the enemy were heavy. Col. Ashby, become engaged as soon as Cutler's right regiments; as evidence of this is the fact that Cut- | ished there, and was buried a few days after at ler's two rear regiments-14th and 95th- Charlottesville. Fremont's successes had outmoved as far west as the point where Mere-dith's troops afterwards attacked, and did not large and handsome majority. No, it was not senior officer on the field." Mark the contrast: become engaged at that point. When the 56th | Fremont, but Jackson who was driven out. opened the fire the 2d Wisconsin could not have been on the ground, nor near it. Had they marched immediately in rear of the battery on the road, the depth of the battery column and that of the three regiments in rear of the 56th would have given ample time for the 56th to have delivered their fire before the lery and a large number of prisoners. During the light every officer and man behaved with com-2d Wisconsin; but, by their own statements, Merewhich marched in rear of Cutler's brigade. The 2d Wisconsin may have been the first regiment of the storming of Marye's Heights at Frederto open fire in Meredith's brigade, but not the | icksburg on May 3, 1863, in which your correfirst regiment on the field; that honor belongs | spondent "Carleton" says the light division to the 56th Pennsylvania.

WHO OUGHT TO BE THE BEST AUTHORITY? It ought to be conceded that a general officer, commanding a brigade in a column moving in momentary expectation of meeting an enemy, Maine, one of the best regiments in that diand riding at the head of his brigade, and in vision of picked men; and the first regiments company with his division commander, (on this | to enter the works on Marye's Hill were the occasion General Reynolds, the commander of | 5th Wisconsin and 6th Maine. No such regithe wing of the army, was also, for a time, im- ment as the 8th Iowa ever belonged to the light mediately in front,) as was General Cutler on | division or to any other division of the 6th that morning, is better authority than a staff | corps, and I think no Iowa troops were in the officer or a line officer marching in a brigade over a mile in rear, as to whether his brigade is, or is not, the leading brigade on such an occasion! But it seems not !- not in the opinion of those | consin, and I would like to hear from some

paigning, errors may occur if one attempts to count of that charge. L. Rossiter, narrate what transpired out of sight, or relies upon reports of others; but that the point should be raised and left unsettled by any historian after an interval of nearly twenty years as to which of two brigades that constituted a novel case. The 56th would willingly believe that the officers named are not correctly reported, but there is before the writer a copy of Colonel Otis' "Chapters on the 2d Wisconsin cut from the Sunday Telegraph of July 18, 1880, To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: and seq., which forbids such a conclusion, and the remarks quoted by your correspondent, so | in his description of Antietam. Hancock comfar as Colonel Otis is concerned, must be at- manded his own brigade at Antietam. When tributed to an over-excited imagination rather | Smith's division came on the field, Sedgwick's than to the exercise of his cooler judgment. division was falling back. Cowan's 1st New Otherwise, he would certainly, during the seventeen years' interval between the battle and cock's brigade, went into the action on the the publishing of his chapters, have consulted | double-quick. The rebel artillery was firing the official reports on file at the War Depart- from the right flank (on our right flank). We ment, or have commissioned his ardent co- knocked them out in about fifteen minutes. the reports were accessible to the honorable | cornfield-turn your guns on the cornfield!' gentleman. But they call for something besides General Cutler's letter, wherein he states down with the Johnnies; they went back

of them left, and those few, living, moving ing, where there is truth there is usually some I think "Carleton" is mistaken regarding Well, sir, as stated before, and it will bear repeataccessible corroborating evidence; there is so | Vincent's and Graham's batteries. At any in this case. In his official report on file in the War Department, and under date of July Hancock. General McClellan came on the 9, 1863, General Cutler says: "The brigade, field during our artillery fight. The boys were except the 7th Indiana, which was on duty in cheering him, and as he moved away a shell the rear, moved from camp early on the morning of the 1st (being the leading brigade in the | before. corps) on Gettysburg," This is four months earlier than his letter which these officers discredit, about seventeen years earlier than Colonel Otis' chapters, and twenty years in advance of Colonel Daily's letter quoted. (Colonel Daily was one of the bravest among the brave, but if he does not at night hear the

file at the War Department: HEADQ'ES IST DIVISION, IST ARMY CORPS.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR GETTYSBURG SIR: I have the honor to report to the majorgeneral commanding the movements of this divison during the last three days.

On the morning of July 1, at 8 a. m., the division moved from Marsh Creek on Gettysburg, under the immediate command of our deeply-lamented commander, Major-General Reynolds. I understood that the general received information when stood that the general received information when we were within about a mile of the town that the regiment, but no better than any other. Perhaps obedience to imperative orders. It turned out

2d Maine battery, Captain Hall, the 1st brigade, Brigadier-General Meredith, bringing up the rear. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAS. S. WADSWORTH, Brigadier-General of Vols.

To the Ass't Adj't-Gen., 1st Army Corps. Mr. Editor, if the officers and men represent ing the 2d Wisconsin in this matter, after reading the foregoing extracts from the official reports, still insist that Meredith's brigade led the column that morning-and it is only on that erroneous supposition that they have based their claim to the opening fire-if they still think that they were in a better position than General Cutler or General Wadsworth to know whether Cutler's brigade did or did not lead the column from Marsh Creek to the battlefield of Gettysburg, the 56th Pennsylvania volunteers will have to allow them to enjoy their J. W. HOFMANN, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. V., Late Col. 56th Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1884.

Was Fremont Driven Out of the Valley?

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Fremont was not driven out of the valley after Banks' retreat in May, 1862. My memory and memorandums serve me as follows: After General Shields' victory over Jackson at Winchester, that spring, Banks pushed on as far south as Harrisonburg, but fell back to Strasburg and Fisher's Hill about May 20. Colonel Kinley (I think) with the 1st Maryland regiment was at Front Royal. Stonewall Jackson came down the Shenandoah pike as far as New Market, crossed over New Market Gap into the Luray Valley, and swept away the 1st Marythe day, May 23. We had been outflanked. At daybreak on the morning of the 24th one squadron of the Vermont cavalry, a portion of the 1st Maine cavalry and a light battery moved out from camp near Fisher's Hill, through main portion of his army. Banks had been surprised.

Some four miles out from Middletown and the Shenandoah pike we met Jackson. We were driven back to Middletown, but in delay- and we were called upon to stop firing. We time to pass Middletown for Winchester, on | men, and immediately Captain Stone, comhis retreat. Ewell had taken the east road | manding company K, accompanied by some from Front Royal to Winchester, but as he was six or eight men, stepped out to investigate, slow in reaching Winchester, Banks had also when the flag was unrolled and a battle-flag he did do. He was highly elated with his vic- pany H, "covered" a lieutenant, who ordered latory epistle to Jeff Davis. I became a prisoner men. [We wore a dark-gray overcoat furnished then, and with the rest marched to Winchester by the State.] Said the sergeant, "Who are the next day. We staid at Winchester till May you?" "We are the 11th South Carolina," ently where the battery marched and why it is mentioned here. Its survivors are no doubt face, and starting from Winchester on the are looking for. We are the 11th Massachu-Cutler's brigade bivouacked on the 30th of Fremont had entered the valley from the west; June on the south bank of Marsh Creek, but | Jackson's whole army was along with us, and residents and colored people. He crowded his thick as they could stand; and as I passed a prisoners all they could endure, and more, too, section of artillery that commanded the road, and his army marched lively toward the south | the lieutenant ordered his guns double shotted, for three or four days.

day we were pushed forward twenty-one miles, through Cross Keys and over the bridge at and was accompanied by such a yell of horror Port Republic, beyond the disputed territory. our flag on the eastern hills and knew that -14th Brooklyn and 95th New York-were | Cross Keys, a few miles north of Port Republic, | are you?" "I'm General Heintzelman, and I

Had the Port Republic bridge been destroyed of the Confederate cavalry, among others, per-

1st Serg't, Co. A, 1st Vermont Cav. BURLINGTON, VT.

WARREN GIBBS,

The 5th Wisconsin at Fredericksburg. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

Being a subscriber to and a careful reader of your paper, I was very much surprised upon reading in the issue of the 22d ult. an account was commanded by Colonel Burnham, of the | ing through, took possession of the ground and 5th Massachusetts, and that the 8th Iowa was | held it until darkness compelled a truce, and the first regiment to enter the rebel works. Colonel Burnham, who commanded the light division on that day, was colonel of the 6th Army of the Potomac at that time. One section of the Washington artillery was surrendered to Colonel T. S. Allen, of the 5th Wisrepresenting the 2d Wisconsin in this matter. | member of the 6th Maine as to whether your In relating events that took place in cam- correspondent "Carleton" is correct in his ac-Lieut., Co. B, 5th Wis. Inf.

LA CROSSE, WIS. [The errors to which our correspondent alludes were doubtless apparent to every one, division was in the advance on a certain day, had the opportunity to revise his copy. Errors and would have been to "Carleton" had he the best regulated military families.-Ep.1

Cowan's Battery at Antietam.

I think "Carleton" is mistaken in one point laborer in this matter-the honorable Mr. During this artillery fight General Hancock Woodward-to have done so for him. Surely gave the command, "Turn your guns on the that he was in the advance that morning. lively. Our attention was given to the rebel batteries again, and they retired, whipping their horses into a run. I think the battery struck directly where he stood but a moment W. E. WEBSTER,

Cowan's 1st N. Y. Independent Battery. AUBURN, N. Y. A 7th Vermont Boy who was at Baton Bouge. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

the street, fired minic balls, put up in sacks, sion; it was subsequently discovered that the into their ranks, which drove them very quick. rebel fort at Reseca was held by only 1,600 dis-R. R. SARGENT. FAIR HAVEN, MINN, Co. K, 7th Vt.

HOOKER'S BOYS. A Massachusetts Veteran's Reminiscences of the

Williamsburg Battie. To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: As there seems to be some difference of opinion in regard to the battle of Williamsburg, with your permission, I'll "tell my experience." I served in the 11th Massachusetts, one of the original four regiments-1st and 11th Massachusetts, 2d New Hampshire, and 26th Pennsylvania-of Hooker's brigade.

On the morning following the evacuation of Yorktown, we were advanced up the Peninsula, and about noon began meeting small detachments of our cavalry going to the rear with prisoners. Our advance continued until about 10 p. m., when we bivouacked in an open field at the right of the road. About 3 o'clock the next morning we were aroused by General Grover in person, ordering us to "Stand to arms!" and be ready for what might be in store for us. As soon as it was light enough we filed into the road; General Hooker taking the advance in person, followed by his old brigade, commanded by General Grover, with the 2d New Hampshire on the right, and the 1st and 11th Massachusetts and 26th Pennsylvania in this order. General Hooker rode to the front and personally stationed his battery in front of the slashing, at the right of the road, supported by the 2d New Hampshire. The 1st Massachusetts were deployed on the left of the road, while the 11th Massachusetts and 26th land regiment at Front Royal near the close of | Pennsylvania were filed off to the right and held in reserve until about 10 o'clock, when there was a flag of truce displayed from Fort Magruder. We respected it and ceased firing, but the enemy took the opportunity to get a battery in position on our left, under cover of Strasburg and Middletown, toward Front Royal. | which he sent a strong force of infantry, who At Strasburg we passed General Banks and the | were held in check by the Jersey brigade until we could get in position on the left of the road, when the action again became general.

During the hottest of the fight in our immediate front, there appeared a small white flag, ing Jackson's movements Banks had been given | were told that we were firing upon our own passed that point before Ewell reached it. At | with a white tip was displayed. The party Middletown, Jackson struck our squadron and | were charged upon, but were not captured, and completely wrecked it, and this was about all at about the same time Sergeant Cram, of comtory, and made it the subject of a congratu- him to "hold on," as he was shooting his own afternoon of that day, the prisoners were setts-take that," said the sergeant dischargmarched back to Cedar Creek, fourteen miles, | iug his musket, and the lieutenant gave one that night. We knew what the trouble was- spring and fell a corpse, I saw his body the next morning.

We held the ground until about 4 p. m., when, and I stopped to see the result on the troops We reached Harrisonburg on our prison massed for a charge. The first discharge pilgrimage the evening of June 4. The next opened a swath through the mass as a farmer's scythe does through the grass in a hayfield, as I never heard before or since.

The 1st Massachusetts band was standing at the side of the road, some two or three hundred yards from this artillery, when a man on horseback rode up, and in a peculiar nasal twang called out, "Come boys! play something lively to cheer these boys up." One of the horse, and, riding up to him, said, "Come, my "I can't play anything but the calls," said the bugler. "Well," said the general, "Toot! toot! -you can toot, can't you?" It is useless to

About 5 o'clock p. m. Captain Dickinson-General Hooker's A. A. G .- told me that our division of about ten thousand had been fighting General Magruder's whole force of about forty thousand all day, although General Sumner, with his division, was within half a mile of us, and had twice been appealed to for reenforcements by General Hooker, the second time returning the envelope containing the That glorious old soldier, General Phil Kearny, although still at Shipping Point, upon learning that we were fighting, waited for nothing, but started for the front in the lighest of "light marching order," and, coming in through mud and rain on the double-quick, rode up to General Hooker, saying, "Hello Hooker! here we are. Where do you want us?" "You are my senior, and of course will take command," was General Hooker's reply. "Command be hanged," said General Kearny;

"tell us where you want us." They then rode out together. General Kearny formed his line in rear of ours, and, passin the morning the enemy, like the Arab, had folded his tents and silently stole away, leaving his dead and wounded in our hands.

SELDEN PAGE. Captain, Co. H, 11th Mass.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. The Colonel of the 37th Indiana.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In your issue of May 8th I see an account of the wounding and death of Captain Hazzard, formerly colonel of the 37th Indiana volunteers. I well remember when Colonel George W. Hazzard commanded the 37th regiment, Indiana volunteers, and although we were never in battle while he commanded, yet we felt sure he would prove himself as brave as he was strict as a disciplinarian. I shall never forget, however, his unjust treatment of the sick, as well as of those who did not approve of his tyrannical way of dealing with all he disliked. I am sure Chaplain Lozier, Lieutenant Madison, both moving on the same road, is certainly a in the number of regiments will occur in even missioned officers, could give us instances of his inhuman treatment, and we always supposed ferred from our regiment to another command. To prevent any misinterpretation of the above, I will say that I was never punished or reprimanded by an official in all my four years' JOHN MORTON. MISSION CREEK, NEB. Co. C, 37th Ind.

General Logan at Resaca. From the N. Y. Tribung.

Logan belonged to the class of popular volunteer generals, and in the West was regarded somewhat as Phil Kearny was in the East. He had all the daring, dash and pugnacity of Kearny and Hooker. I was with him nearly all the day before the battle of Reseca, Georgia, on May 14, 1864, and slept in an ambulance with him the same night-that is, I slept part of the night in the ambulance-but he was so thundering mad when awake, and so restless when sleeping, that, for my own comfort, I got up and lay down under the wagon on the ground. I never saw a madder man than Logan was that day and night. He had the advance of McPherson's corps on a flank movement around the left of the rebel army at Dalton, and had planted his division square across their only line of retreat. Just beyond fort commanding a bridge of great importance to the rebels, and Logan was preparing to assault it when McPherson, his corps commander, came up and stopped the movement, deeming it hazardous. Logan said he could carry the works with a single brigade and destroy the bridge with his two other brigades, I notice in recent issue of THE TRIBUNE & thus cutting off the rebei retreat and forcing spirit of his departed friend call out, "And thou, letter from A. C. Merrill, 6th Michigan, concern- him to battle with Sherman's 100,000 mentoo-", the writer has erred in judgment of his | ing the battle of Baton Rouge. He gives all of | quite double that of the rebel force. He pleaded character.) Here is an extract from the report | the praise to the 6th and 21st Indiana and the | with McPherson to let him go ahead, proposing | of the division commander. The report is on | two batteries. Having participated in that | to lead the assaulting column in person. From battle I beg leave to say that the 6th Michigan, pleading he advanced to protestations, and 21st Indiana, 30th and 31st Massachusetts, 14th | then to curses "both loud and deep," and these Maine, 4th Wisconsin, 7th Vermont, 9th Con- | became almost bitter personal denunciations of necticut-each one had something to do, as McPherson when, deciding against an attack, every regiment participated in the fight, and he ordered Logan to march back six miles to a I think no one of them deserves more credit strong defensive position and fortify it. It than the other. Our regiment must have had something to do there, as our colonel was killed while leading his men in a charge. It is county, West Virginia, on July 20, 1852. In May, 1861, he went out with company H, 7th West Virginia infantry, as drummer; remained with that company until December 10, 1861, when he was transferred to company C, 3d we were within about a mile of the town that the control of the color bearer than any other. Fernaps to be one of the grave mistakes of the war, and he spoke of. It was a hard conflict, as we were within about a mile of the town that the control of the color bearer to be one of the grave mistakes of the war, and he spoke of. It was a hard conflict, as we were within about a mile of the town that the control of the color bearer to be one of the grave mistakes of the war, and he spoke of. It was a hard conflict, as we were shift a beater than any other. Fernaps to be one of the grave mistakes of the war, and he spoke of. It was a hard conflict, as we were shift and the column to the left account to the column to the left account to the present of the column to the column

mounted Georgia militia cavalrymen. Logan's veterans could have "run over them" if Mc-Pherson had let 'em loose with " Black Jack " at their head.

Death of Colonel George H. Biddle.

Colonel George H. Biddle, of New York, died on the 11th inst., aged eighty-four years. Deceased served on the staff of General Zachary Taylor in the Mexican war. He entered the late war as colonel of the 95th regiment New York volunteers. He was engaged in all of the great battles of the Army of the Potomac from the second battle of Bull Ruu to Gettysburg, where by brevet he commanded a brigade in Reynolds' corps, and was shot through the lungs by the side of General Reynolds when that officer was killed. Soon after being wounded he was taken prisoner, but was recaptured on the following day. One of Colonel Biddle's sons was killed whilst serving on the staff of Confederate General John B. Hood. His sur-

THE QUESTION SQUAD. A Glance at the Contents of The Tribune's Mail Bags.

Comrade J. W. Tull, Cambridge, Kan., says, in reply to a comrade's inquiry as to the whereabouts of Sergeant Thomas W. McGraw: "Comrade Tommy, who by the way is a regular 'brick,' will be found on a farm in Rush county, Kan.; post-

Comrade Jones, Catawba, Ohio, holds the dis-charge papers of Charles H. Hager, company A, 118th Pennsylvania, and will be pleased to restore them to the owner or relatives upon application Comrade L. F. Gould, Hastings, Neb., would

like to hear from some of the survivors of company I, 73d Illinois volunteers, what became of Captain G. W. Patten, T. N. Baker, John Luckey, and James D. Remington. Isaac W. Knight, corporal of company E, 15th

Ohio infantry, Welton, Clinton county, Iowa, in-dorses the suggestion that an association of ex-Ohio soldiers be formed in the State, and would be glad to hear from any comrade in regard to the Comrade Charles H. Shuck, Cumberland, Md., writes as follows: "While our Post was decorating the soldiers' graves in Rose Hill cemetery on Me-

ern friends might like to know where his remains Comrade George W. Custer, Iron Furnace, Ohio, would like some comrade to send him a copy of the Knapsack, a paper that was published about the falls of the Great Kanawha River, W. Va., by Lieutenant William Schiling, company A,5th West Virginia regiment. He would also be pleased to hear from some of the boys of the 5th West Virginia in regard to the Lynchburg raid, or some other long march in which that regiment took part. Comrade Elijah Warner, Foosland, Ill., has in his possession the discharge of Charles H. Ball, sergeant of Captain Charles W. Russell's company company I), 193d regiment Ohio infantry volunteers, who enlisted at Cleveland, Ohio, and was discharged at Winchester, Va., and will cheerfully

send to owner or friends upon application. Comrade Newton J. Murrell, Lee Valley, Tenn., On the morning of July 1 Cutler's brigade found in the hospitals, and about 150 loyal into the roadway between the two slashings as teers, and formerly a member of company M, 14th Kentucky cavalry, would like information as to his discharge from the 14th Kentucky cavalry, lost at Taylor's barracks, Louisville, Ky., in August, 1865; also, would like to hear from his old messmates and comrades in each company.

Comrade W. T. Waters, Rono, Ind., writes us that McKinley Post, on the 30th ult., decorated the graves of the "seven unknown soldiers," who were buried on the banks of the river at that place, and would like to know the name of the steamer from which these soldiers, in the excitement caused by the bursting of the pipes, jumped, and to what regiment these "seven unknown" belonged, for the purpose of getting the Government to place headstones on their graves.

In answer to Comrade L. G. Parker, Oberlin, Kan., Comrade H. W. Crawford, Sitka, Mich, replies, that General T. E. G. Ransom originally enlisted in company G, 11th Illinois infantry, for the three months' service, and served as major in the regiment. In its organization for three years' service he ranked as lieutenant-colonel and commanded the regiment at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, in both of which battles he was wounded. In the Vicksburg campaign he commanded a brigade in the 17th corps, and a division in Banks' Red River expedition, during which he was again wounded. He last served with Sherman in Georgia and died add that the band played "something lively", of chronic diarrhea. Comrade Crawford was a member of General Ransom's original company.

Comrade B. L. Ward, Cambridge, N. Y., says that it is not the fact that Champ Ferguson was never tried. He was executed in the National Penitentiary (military prison) in 1865, his wife and daughter being present. His wife exhorted him "to die game, die game," He was not recognized as a soldier protected by the General Government, and met his deserts as a murderer.

Can any reader of THE TRIBUNE furnish a copy of the first volume of proceedings of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, to complete the set now in the library of the War Department.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS. Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting

Subjects. [To Correspondents.-Write questions on a separate sheet of paper, give full name and address, and mark it "Correspondents' Column." No attention will be paid to communications that are not accompanied with full name and address of writer. Our readers are requested to inclose a stamp for reply to their inquirles.]

J. F. E., St. Charles, Ill., propounds the following: Which of the two vessels, the Kearsarge or the Alabama, carried the heaviest guns at the engage ment when the Alabama was sunk? Answer. The armament of the vessels was as follows:

Kearsarge. Weight of projectiles. 4 short 32-pounders.... 2 11-inch pivots (smooth-bore) ..... 1 30-pounder (rifle)...... 7 guns. Alabama. 5 long 32-pounders (52 cwt.) ... 1 rifled 100-pounder (Blakely) ... 1 8-inch shell gun..

Nat., Moore's Hill, Ind .- 1. The increase in rates for rupture, partial deafness, and loss of eye applies to officers and soldiers, 2d. The increase does not date back prior to April 4, 1884, when it was established. The ruling says: "From and after April

Justice, Sioux Falls, Dak.-Enlistments for one year were authorized by act of Congress, July 4 1864. That act, as well as the orders of the War Department providing for such enlistments, ex-pressly stipulated that a bounty of \$100 would be paid as follows: One-third to be paid when mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of the term, and one-third at the expiration of the term. You are in error in stating that such enlistments were for one year " or during the war." You enlisted for one year, unless sooner that it was for such conduct that he was trans- discharged, nothing more, and the terms under which you enlisted did not entitle you to the third installment of bounty unless you served fwelve full months (or were discharged for wounds). Those who were discharged prior to six full months did not receive the second installment, because they did not serve one-half of their enlistment. At "the expiration of the term" for which you en-listed, and when the third installment of bounty became due, you were not in service, hence you were not entitled to it. The Government agreed served out their enlistment of one year.

F. G., Indianapolis, Ind., asks us: "After all testimony of a claimant for pension is in, about how long will it be until claimant get returns?" Answer. No living person can tell. It may be days, weeks, or months. It depends upon circumstances peculiar to each case. There can be no rule applied that will approximate an idea of the time consumed in any case, because no two cases are alike. One may go through in a year and another may consume several years.

J. K., Philadelphia, Pa., made application for pension, based upon "intermittent fever resulting in general debility and partial deafness." The claim for debility is rejected on the ground of no disability since discharge. He has never furnished any testimony in support of deafness, and he de-sires to know whether he shall make a new claim for rheumatism (which is his disability), or revive the old claim? Answer. You should have alleged rheumatism in the first place. If alleged now, it a small fordable stream the rebels had built a will not entitle you to back pension unless Congress shall extend the arrears act. You can prove up the claim for partial deafness. The term general debility is vague. It is not a specific disability. You probably cannot establish that portion of your claim. You are at liberty to file a new claim for rheumatism, and if the arrears act shall be extended you will then be entitled to back pension if claim shall be allowed.

> L. J., Jr., Nashville, N. Y.-The veteran stripe was worn by such soldiers as served out their original enlistments. Any full term of servicentitles the soldier to wear a veteran stripe for the service if he subsequently re-enlisted. Those who were discharged for re-enlistment, or who were mustered out with their commands, are considered as having served full terms and are entitled to wear a veteran stripe for that enlistment, S. J. C. and O. D. B., Meriden, Conn .- The highest

bounty promised or paid by the Governr at during the late war was \$400. M. N., Antwerp, N. Y .- Private pension bills are

bills providing pensions to individuals special acts of Congress. Such pensions date only from the passage of the acts granting such pensions and represent pension claims previously rejected by the Pension Office. Each private pension bill em-

tinued at the same rate, remains to be seen. All E. R. H., Hot Springs, Va .- No, not unless he can prove physical inability to return to his command A bill is now pending in Congress which, if it be-comes a law, will give relief to such as deserted after the war ended.

H. S., Patriot, Ind., wants to know: 1. Who was our first subscriber from that post-office? 2. Who was the first colonel of the 20th Indiana volunteers? 3. How many men General Nelson had at Richnond, Ky., when he fought Kirby Smith? Answers: 1. Our records do not show. It is probable that H. S. was the first, as he claims. 2. Colonel William L. Brown, who was killed at Bull Run, Va., August 29, 1862. 3. Record says 2,000.

J. P. W., Dahlgren, Ill .- A person who sells leaf obacco, whether grown by himself or not, becomes a dealer in tobacco and must take out a license as such. He can raise tobacco for his own use, but if he sells it to his neighbors or other persons he is amenable to the law if he fails to provide himself with a Government license. The law makes no exceptions. Any quantity sold subjects the seller to a penalty if he has no license.

W. E. B., Farmington, Ill.—After the assassina-tion of President Lincoln (Vice-President Johnson having succeeded to the Presidency), Senator Sen viving son is George Edgar Biddle, better Wade became President pro tempere of the Senate known as George Edgar, the tragedian. and in 1867 he was elected President of the Senate W. E. M., Isabel, Ill.-1. Senator Geo. F. Ed

munds is acting Vice-President by virtue of his position as President of the Senate, to which he was elected early in the session of the present Congress. 2. To Prof. Alex. Graham Bell belongs the credit of discovering a method by which all the characteristics of sound, pitch, intensity and quality could be transmitted through the tele-phone, which he successfully demonstrated at the Centennial Exposition in 1876. He may justly be called the inventor of the telephone, because he was the first to combine the various ideas and discoveries (some of which were his own) in a practical shape. As early as 1837 Prof. Charles Page discovered that the rapid magnetization and demagnetization of iron bars produced a molecular change f sufficient intensity to cause a sensible sound. The public debt is about \$1,500,000,000. That in shape of interest-bearing bonds matures at various dates up to the year 1907, when the principal of the four per cent, bonds becomes due. 4. General Wm. S. Rosecrans is a Representative in Congress from the First District of California-the city and county of San Francisco. He will be sixty-five years old September 6, 1884. 5. Including vacancies, there are 325 Representatives in Congress. 6. According to the last census, the populations of the cities mentioned are as follows: Chicago, 503,185; New York, 1,296,299; London, 3,832,441; Paris, 1,988,806; Philadelphia, 847,170; Boston 369,832; St. Louis, 350,518. It is not absolutely necessary for you to sit up nights thinking of questions "to keep the query box going."

morial Day I came across a grave over which was a Government stone with the name of E. D. Smith, J. M. B., Crawford's Corners, Pa.-Congress is company C, 1st Nebraska cavalry, engraved upon higher authority than a department or a bureau of the Government. The Commissioner of Pensions As no one here knows anything about this comrade I thought that perhaps some of his Westhas the authority to decide as to the sufficiency of proof in each pension claim. It is his reluctance or unwillingness to admit that the law has been complied with in certain cases that we have had occasion to censure in behalf of thousands of elaimants who have been or are justly complaining of the delay in the settlement of their claims, a large number of which might be admitted if he were so

A Poor Cuss, Paumee Rock, Kan.-The statement that Grant ever at any time threatened to proclaim himself "dictator in case the Democrats attempted to crowd Tilden in as President" is pure fiction. General Grant as well as the Republican party generally believed that Tilden was never elected and it was so decided by the Electoral Commission. He would have upheld the Government, if a crisis had occurred, with the same fidelity that he did during the war for the Union. We cannot undertake to explain why Congress does not do more for the soldiers. We hope a better day is coming.

Co. B. 79th Ind. Vols .- The Grand Army of the Republic was organized with the view to a perma nent association of those who "aided in maintain ing the honor, integrity and supremacy of the National Government during the late rebellion Consequently, only such soldiers, sailors marines who served between April 12, 1861, and April 9, 1865, are eligible.

J. H., St. Charles, Mo .- Call up the claim by writing a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions and ask him what further testimony is necessary to establish the remaining portion of the claim. It has been customary for some years to allow such portion of a claim (where more than one disability is alleged) as is considered complete. The claim for remaining disabilities continues pending, to be completed at some future time. S. M. S., Frazeysburg, O., propounds the follow-

ing: 1. Are there any soldiers who were honorably discharged that have failed to get all pay and bounty which was promised by the United States? If there are any, what is the probable cause? 2, A soldier makes an application for pension for rheumatism contracted in the army; he dies of consumption before his claim is complete; his widow furnishes required testimony; she gets pension of \$4 per month and arrears. Is the widow entitled to pension after the first draw? Answer. Yes; various causes, ignorance of the law being the principal cause.
 No; not unless she can prove that the disease of which he died was conacted in the service and in line of duty. The pension she received was his pension. F. J. S., New Market, Tenn,-It is difficult to

answer your question as to why it is comparatively easy for some persons to get pensions, while others do not. As to the inequality of ratings for enlisted men and officers, that is the law as enacted by Congress, giving pension according to rank. We are in favor of a law which will give \$30 for total disability for every one entitled, from a private to a general, and their widows, thus pensioning all alike. In fact, the whole pension business needs reconstructing; but we are not in favor of reducing any pensions thereby, but rather to increase the most of them. If our readers will keep us supplied with ammunition we will keep up the fight. C. B.-Please see reply to T. J. B. in our issue of May 22. A father cannot get a pension for a son who left a widow or child surviving him. D. M., Unionville, Mo .- "The time for filing horse claims expired " January 9, 1884.

TRIBUNE PREMIUMS, And What Our Club-Raisers Think and Say of

Them. I received the watch all right, and found it a perfect little beauty. I am more than pleased with it, for it has kept perfect time ever since I have had it .- J. T. Scott, Belle Vernon, Pa.

I would have acknowledged the receipt of the Waterbury watch sooner, but I wanted to test it first. Have done so, and find that it keeps good I am exceedingly well pleased with it.-John J. Barrett, Gibsonville, Cal. I have waited to give the Waterbury watch a

good trial before acknowledging, and can now say that it is the best watch in the place for timekeeping .- D. M. Mitchell, Wayland, N. Y. The Waterbury watch which I had from you is doing well. I am more than satisfied with it. It has only one equal, in my estimation, and that is THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.-J. H. Drips, Malone,

I would advise any person wanting a watch to buy The Tribune Waterbury, for it keeps as good nie as any \$25 watch,-William Jones, Dale, Ind. I am well pleased with watch. It is all that you represented it to be-a splendid timekeeper. ceps time with my favorite \$35 clock.-Daniel Allen, Allensville, Tenn.

The watch you sent me is a daisy and far beyond my expectations. I started it with my clock, which is a No. 1 timekeeper, and there is no variation. I am more than pleased with it,-Jacob F. The watch which you sent me last September keeps as good time as any of the high-priced

watches. I am well pleased with it.-William K. Still, Bronson, Kan. I drop you a few lines to let you know that the watch has kept good time. I am much obliged to you for the prize,-Charles Gregg, Springfield,

I received the Waterbury in due time, and presented it to my fourteen year-old, who is happy in consequence. It is a good time-keeper and nice THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY \$1. looking.-Mrs. G. R. Burd, Golden Belt, Kan. The Waterbury watch which you sent me is a beauty. I gave it to my son, who is fourteen years old. He has tested it, and finds it equal to any \$100 watch. Many thanks.-R. M. Osborn, Kane, Ill. The Waterbury is a handsome time-piece and runs correctly. I like it very much. Thanks,-

Lorenzo B. Adams, Princeton, Ill. STILL THEY COME. The Latest Reports From The Tribune's Recruiting

Officers. Inclosed please find P. O. O. for \$10 for ten new subscriptions to The Tribune. I expect to send you more soon.—J. B. Creighton, Akron, Ohio, Inclosed please find \$5 for five new subscriptions to your valuable paper.-E. B. Lufkin, Weld, Me Please find inclosed \$2 for two new subscriptions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. This makes six I have sent you lately, and I hope to send more soon. Your paper should be in the hands of every soldier in the land,-R. C. Livingston, New Boston, Ill. Inclosed find \$4 for paper, watch, and chain, THE TRIBUNE is the true friend of the soldier. Long life and prosperity to it .- W. W. Blatchford,

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must say it is the only paper truly devoted to the Mention The National Tribune.

interests of the soldier. May God biess and prosper it.-Charles R. Page, Worcester, Mass.

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which send paper for two years from date of ex-piration of my last subscription to—Henry P. Fischer, 601 Lapham street, Milwaukee, Wis. Please find inclosed \$6 for five new subscriptions and my renewal to your valuable journal, which I think should be in the home of every veteran .- C. H. Sawyer, commander of Stephens Post, No. 11,

You will please find inclosed \$10 for ten new subscribers to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Send me Waterbury watch.—Captain M. S. Kirby, South

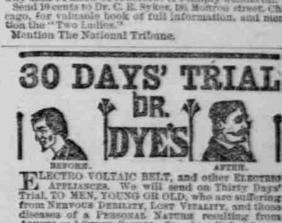
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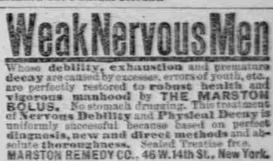




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There is no member of society to whom The Schene or Live will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guard-ian, instructor or clergy man. - Argumet. Address the Featboly Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. You will please find inclosed \$10 for ten new subscriptions to The National Tribune. Please send me a Waterbury watch.—R. J. Williams, Fountain City, Ind.

I have taken your valuable paper for a year, and

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